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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 63 NUMBER 13

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 24, 1951

OCT [illegible]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Press reports from India have indicated that country's intention to import about 900,000 bales of cotton (500 pounds gross), including 490,000 bales from the United States, during the cotton year beginning September 1, 1951. Through September 4, 1951, almost 400,000 bales of United States cotton had been licensed for export to India. During the period August-April, 1950-51, Indian imports totaled 556,000 bales, with 223,000 bales originating in the United States.

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The final Indian Government estimate of cotton production in 1950-51 places the crop at 2,390,000 bales (500 pounds gross), 11 percent above the 2,145,000 bales given in the final 1949-50 estimate. Trade estimates of the 1950-51 crop averaged around 2,650,000 bales, compared with about 2,350,000 bales estimated in the previous season. In any event the recent crop fell far short of attaining the Government goal of a 490,000-bale increase in production during the 1950-51 season.

The final official estimate placed 1950-51 cotton acreage at 13,859,000 acres, almost a 14 percent increase over the 12,173,000 acres in 1949-50.

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Recent estimates place the 1951-52 cotton crop in North Brazil, now being picked, at 290,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with the 480,000 bales harvested in 1950-51. Severe damage by caterpillars was reported to be the primary cause of the decreased yields, with damage by drought reported only slight.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS
Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free in the United States to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

CURRENT TREND IN WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION [1]

The total world output of meat during 1950 exceeded the 1934-38 prewar average, but the general pattern of production and per capita meat consumption by countries in unlike that of the prewar period. Production in North and South America and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) has surpassed the prewar level, but output is below prewar in Europe. Accordingly, strong domestic demand coupled with increased supplies of meat has enabled the United States, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay and many other countries in the Western Hemisphere to enjoy a per capita consumption of meat substantially in excess of the prewar average. In many cases, exportable surpluses from traditional exporting countries in the Western Hemisphere have been sharply limited.

On a world basis, stocks are normally small and relatively unimportant in a perishable commodity like meat. It is exceedingly difficult to stockpile large supplies of meat for an appreciable period.

Consumption of meat in Europe on a per capita basis increased slightly during 1950 when compared with 1949, but remained below prewar levels in all countries except France. As a whole, not only have net imports continued below prewar, but total meat production is under the prewar level. Nevertheless, many European countries which imported large quantities of meat in postwar years have now increased domestic production to gain self-sufficiency. In some cases, these countries have started modest export programs. Considering increases in human population and a general shortage of livestock feed in Europe, the prewar per capita meat consumption level may not be reached for some time. Rationing has been eliminated in most countries, but continues in the United Kingdom and in many Iron Curtain countries.

There is conclusive evidence that the pattern of meat consumption has been altered in the past decade. Rationing and price control during the war period tended to distribute more equally available meat supplies. Consequently, many people in the relatively lower income groups developed a taste for meat. This factor created a greater demand for meat in postwar years. It is also true that during the early postwar years when supplies of other consumer goods were restricted, an even higher proportion of consumer incomes was available for meat.

Per capita consumption in the United Kingdom was estimated at roughly 110 pounds in 1950. This is a substantial increase when compared with 1949, but is still below prewar. A substantial rise in the domestic meat output in the United Kingdom coupled with an increase in liftings from Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, France, and Poland contributed to offset the decline in exports from Argentina. The outlook is for an improvement in the level of meat consumption as a result of the new agreement with Argentina and the increased domestic output. However, a fundamental problem remains with regard to reaching prewar consumption levels in view of the apparent difficulties that Argentina, Australia and other countries are having in exporting at prewar rates. With this in mind, the British Government has been emphasizing greater domestic meat production.

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the office of Foreign Agriculture Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

MEAT 1/: Production, net trade, and consumption, prewar average, 1949 and 1950

Countries	Production			Net trade + Imports; - Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption In pounds			Per capita consumption In percent of prewar	
	Prewar 2/	1949	1950	Prewar 2/	1949	1950	Prewar 2/	1949	1950	Prewar 2/	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Canada	1,417	1,945	1,916	- 169	- 169	- 159	1,244	1,801	1,778	113	133	129	118	114
Mexico	698	1,023	1,013	+ 1	- 127	- 42	699	896	971	38	37	38	97	100
United States	16,182	21,710	22,109	+ 65	+ 145	+ 281	16,382	21,378	21,710	126	144	144	114	114
Cuba	309	414	411	+ 4	+ 22	+ 22	313	436	433	77	84	81	109	105
Austria	617	400	530	+ 12	+ 24	+ 11	629	424	541	92	61	77	66	84
Belgium	693	636	713	+ 48	+ 96	+ 1	741	732	726	89	85	84	96	94
Bulgaria 3/	337	-	-	- 5	-	-	332	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	1,032	735	-	+ 5	+ 55	-	1,037	790	-	72	63	-	88	-
Denmark 4/	1,105	897	1,120	- 572	- 328	- 589	504	544	531	134	129	124	96	93
Finland	256	258	251	- 5	- 12	- 2	251	246	249	66	62	62	94	94
France	4,015	,255	4,334	+ 47	- 9	- 60	4,062	4,246	4,274	97	102	102	105	105
Germany -Western 5/	7,471	2,588	3,596	+ 150	+ 194	+ 271	7,621	2,782	3,867	113	59	81	52	72
Greece	208	144	138	+ 47	+ 54	+ 31	255	198	169	36	25	21	69	58
Hungary	635	-	-	- 18	-	-	617	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
Ireland	336	311	322	- 71	- 51	- 80	265	260	242	90	87	81	97	90
Italy	1,490	1,440	1,480	+ 115	+ 52	+ 39	1,605	1,492	1,519	38	32	33	84	87
Netherlands	888	593	887	- 64	+ 44	- 56	824	596	768	89	60	76	67	85
Norway	223	203	240	+ 2	+ 9	6/	225	212	240	78	64	73	82	94
Poland 3/	1,598	-	-	- 100	-	-	1,498	-	-	44	-	-	-	-
Portugal	290	355	345	6/	- 1	+ 2	290	354	347	43	42	40	98	93
Rumania 3/	825	-	-	- 6	-	-	819	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
Sweden	649	651	672	- 16	+ 31	+ 47	633	663	698	101	95	99	94	98
Switzerland	419	371	406	+ 17	+ 12	+ 14	436	387	420	105	83	89	79	85
United Kingdom	2,852	2,097	2,631	+ 3,422	+ 2,611	+ 2,967	6,272	4,708	5,598	124	93	110	75	89
Yugoslavia	888	-	-	- 19	-	-	869	-	-	57	-	-	-	-
Soviet Union 3/	7,292	-	-	+ 3	-	-	7,295	-	-	44	-	-	-	-
Argentina	4,330	5,289	5,074	- 1,460	- 1,161	- 974	2,870	4,001	3,963	215	240	232	112	108
Brazil 7/	2,214	2,857	2,947	- 211	- 94	- 66	2,003	2,763	2,881	53	57	58	108	109
Chile	349	374	397	- 21	- 2	- 3	328	372	394	73	65	67	89	92
Paraguay 8/	167	198	193	- 16	- 31	- 18	151	167	185	165	128	125	78	76
Uruguay	785	845	835	- 324	- 296	- 294	461	549	541	225	236	230	105	102
Union of South Africa	671	954	947	+ 6	+ 10	- 6	677	964	941	70	80	76	114	109
Australia	2,202	2,357	2,246	- 521	- 561	- 494	1,680	1,796	1,752	245	230	214	94	87
New Zealand 9/	1,024	1,198	1,246	- 600	- 789	- 827	424	409	419	212	219	219	103	103

1/ Carcass meat - excludes edible offal, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Prewar averages are for years 1935-39 for United States, Canada, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland and Sweden, 1936-38 for Greece, Rumania, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, 1936 for Czechoslovakia, 1938 for the Soviet Union, and 1934-38 principally for others. 3/ Prewar territory. 4/ Includes carcass meat equivalent of live animal exports. 5/ Prewar averages include prewar territory. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 7/ Excludes farm production and consumption. 8/ Beef and veal only. 9/ Year ending September 30.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States foreign service reports, and other information. Data relate to present boundaries unless otherwise noted.

In North America, consumption of meat in 1950 was substantially above prewar levels. Demand for meat continued firm notwithstanding the fact that prices generally increased. Per capita consumption of meat in 1951 probably will not differ much in total from 1950. In the United States, more cattle are being added to herd inventories at the expense of current beef output, but pork consumption may be greater in 1951. Per capita consumption of meat in the United States for 1950 was estimated to have been close to 144 pounds.

Per capita meat consumption in the important meat exporting countries of Argentina and Uruguay declined slightly in 1950 as compared with 1949. Human population increases which were stimulated by immigration in postwar years, plus a severe drought in late 1949 and 1950, reduced meat output and seriously curtailed the exportable surplus of beef. Per capita consumption in Argentina and Uruguay is estimated at around 232 and 230 pounds, respectively - the highest in the world. In an effort to increase supplies of meat for export, the Government of Argentina has attempted to reduce the per capita disappearance.

In Oceania per capita meat consumption has tended to decline slightly. Consumption is above prewar levels in New Zealand, but below in Australia.

Because of larger livestock populations on farms and ranches, the prospects appear favorable for a continued rise in world meat production. However, a greater per capita meat consumption may be limited by increases in the human population. Meat output will be contingent upon the extent to which livestock holdings might have to be reduced or could be increased in keeping with the available feed supply. Demand will continue strong. Based on current information it is likely that the 1950 world meat production level will be surpassed in 1951. - By George J. Dietz, based in part on U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FIRST FORECAST INDICATES LARGE WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1951 is tentatively forecast at about 245 million short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The indicated production for wheat and rye, if achieved, would be one of the largest on record, comparing with the record production of 248 million tons in 1938. The outturn is forecast about 5 percent larger than in 1950, with increases reported for North America, Soviet Russia and Asia. A small net increase is also estimated for Europe, reductions in most of western Europe being more than offset by better outturns in eastern and central Europe. The increase in the prospective world outturn is in wheat, with rye less than the below-average harvest of 1950.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-51 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1949	1950	1951 4/	Average		1949	1950	1951 4/	Average		1949	1950	1951 4/
	1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	22,466	27,575	27,021	25,731	12.2	18.8	13.5	17.1	22.5	312,399	422,559	371,406	461,664	579,338
Mexico	1,244	1,394	1,322	1,485	1,260	11.5	11.2	14.0	13.6	14.1	14,284	15,624	18,490	20,210	17,820
United States	57,293	54,017	76,559	61,741	62,576	13.2	17.1	14.9	16.6	16.0	758,629	925,984	1,141,188	1,026,755	999,149
Estimated total 5/	84,170	77,930	105,500	90,300	89,620	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,365,000	1,531,000	1,509,000	1,596,000
EUROPE															
Albania	99	123	-		-	15.2	11.2	-	-	-	1,507	1,381	-	-	-
Austria	630	545	555	585	580	25.3	21.7	25.2	25.6	29.3	15,942	11,800	14,000	15,000	17,000
Belgium	394	492	420	430	385	40.3	36.2	52.1	46.8	45.5	15,887	17,820	21,900	20,110	17,500
Bulgaria	3,362	3,330	-	-	-	20.5	16.1	-	-	-	69,080	53,500	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,158	2,175	2,075	-	-	26.6	23.0	27.5	-	-	57,322	50,000	57,000	-	-
Denmark	319	151	206	209	203	45.4	41.5	53.5	52.6	52.2	14,470	6,264	11,023	10,990	10,600
Finland	230	322	510	500	-	26.5	19.0	23.3	22.4	-	6,100	6,134	11,900	11,200	-
France	12,560	11,300	11,120	11,150	10,900	22.8	21.2	26.7	25.4	24.3	286,505	240,000	296,996	283,000	265,000
Western Germany	6/ 2,785	-	2,280	2,500	2,600	6/ 33.2	-	39.8	38.4	39.0	6/ 92,400	-	90,800	96,000	101,500
Other Germany	6/ 1,495	-	-	-	-	6/ 39.1	-	-	-	-	6/ 58,400	-	-	-	-
Greece	2,172	2,250	1,849	2,097	2,357	14.0	9.6	15.2	14.9	14.5	30,425	21,500	28,094	31,230	34,200
Hungary	4,091	4,080	-	-	-	22.3	19.5	-	-	-	91,210	79,762	-	-	-
Ireland	225	499	380	375	285	34.2	33.5	38.3	32.6	36.8	7,689	16,735	14,560	12,230	10,500
Italy	12,577	12,464	12,100	12,100	12,125	22.1	19.7	22.7	23.6	21.4	278,366	245,812	275,000	285,000	260,000
Luxembourg	47	41	40	46	-	25.9	22.0	30.0	28.3	-	1,215	904	1,200	1,300	-
Netherlands	333	352	256	235	200	45.7	35.9	61.0	51.1	47.5	15,217	12,639	15,627	12,000	9,500
Norway	80	108	76	78	65	29.9	26.2	32.4	31.2	31.0	2,391	2,832	2,462	2,432	2,014
Poland	3,260	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-	74,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1,720	-	1,717	1,692	1,745	10.7	-	8.7	11.5	12.9	18,400	-	14,880	19,470	22,500
Rumania	6,900	5,600	-	-	-	16.2	14.3	-	-	-	112,000	80,000	-	-	-
Spain	7/ 11,253	9,300	10,130	10,100	10,380	7/ 14.0	11.1	10.9	12.4	15.9	7/157,986	103,000	110,000	125,000	165,000
Sweden	760	700	759	838	810	34.6	24.0	36.5	34.0	28.1	26,300	16,834	27,740	28,480	22,740
Switzerland	183	225	206	216	216	33.1	35.2	45.2	38.7	40.6	6,050	7,929	9,320	8,360	8,780
United Kingdom	1,843	2,655	1,963	2,476	2,150	33.8	36.0	42.0	38.0	37.2	62,361	95,656	82,450	94,080	80,000
Yugoslavia	5,400	4,900	-	-	-	18.1	15.7	-	-	-	97,700	77,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	74,890	70,020	69,330	70,850	71,420	-	-	-	-	-	1,599,000	1,350,000	1,500,000	1,520,000	1,565,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	-	103,000	107,000	-	11.9	-	10.7	10.4	-	1,240,000	-	1,100,000	1,110,000	-

ASIA															
Iran	6/ 4,191	3,283	-	-	-	6/ 17.2	16.1	-	-	-	6/ 72,128	52,880	58,790	74,000	66,000
Iraq	6/ 1,724	1,737	1,236	1,606	-	6/ 10.5	8.5	14.9	12.5	-	18,114	14,697	18,370	20,000	20,400
Lebanon	8/	166	176	173	195	8/	9.5	11.3	11.7	-	8/	1,572	1,990	2,020	-
Palestine	533	450	-	-	-	6.1	7.4	-	-	-	3,244	3,339	-	-	-
Syria	8/ 1,363	1,216	2,100	-	-	8/ 14.3	13.5	9.5	-	-	19,485	16,357	20,000	27,560	23,000
Turkey	8,973	10,214	9,150	10,500	11,500	15.1	13.3	10.4	14.3	15.2	135,690	135,747	95,000	150,000	175,000
China	6/ 49,000	47,400	52,717	-	-	15.3	16.5	14.4	-	-	750,000	782,000	760,000	-	-
Manchuria	2,896	1,955	-	-	-	12.4	11.7	-	-	-	36,035	22,923	-	-	-
Indian Union 9/	6/ 25,460	24,227	21,885	23,630	-	6/ 10.3	10.5	9.3	9.6	-	6/262,100	253,600	204,288	228,000	-
Pakistan 9/	6/ 9,305	10,028	10,833	10,715	10,830	6/ 12.6	13.1	14.2	13.8	13.6	6/117,000	131,369	153,290	147,800	147,000
Japan	1,735	2,044	1,866	1,888	1,816	28.8	25.6	25.5	26.0	30.1	49,954	52,228	47,656	49,160	54,640
Korea	832	801	-	-	-	12.3	12.7	-	-	-	10,240	10,203	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	108,190	105,830	109,460	113,950	115,640	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,500,000	1,410,000	1,535,000	1,610,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,185	3,965	3,700	3,820	3,960	8.4	7.4	10.5	10.6	8.3	35,201	29,442	39,000	40,500	33,000
Egypt	1,464	1,693	1,471	1,424	1,553	31.3	26.0	30.6	28.8	29.0	45,849	43,973	45,000	41,000	45,000
French Morocco	3,254	3,555	2,700	3,150	3,025	7.1	7.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	23,128	25,447	24,500	29,000	30,000
Tunisia	1,950	1,747	2,095	1,720	1,610	7.7	6.0	9.6	9.9	7.8	14,962	10,509	20,100	17,000	12,500
Union of South Africa 10/	1,926	2,514	2,804	3,109	-	8.3	6.2	5.3	8.1	-	16,025	15,597	15,000	25,330	-
Estimated total 5/	13,850	14,710	14,940	14,900	15,200	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	159,000	165,000	159,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	13,776	11,200	13,680	-	14.0	17.0	16.9	15.6	-	221,769	234,585	189,000	213,000	-
Brazil	414	677	-	-	-	12.0	10.2	-	-	-	4,978	6,935	12,500	15,500	-
Chile	1,963	1,908	2,059	2,034	1,877	16.1	16.7	14.8	17.7	-	31,562	31,873	30,530	36,000	-
Peru	285	287	350	-	-	11.5	12.2	12.9	-	-	3,274	3,504	4,500	-	-
Uruguay	1,210	945	1,237	1,150	-	11.0	10.8	13.4	13.9	-	13,256	10,161	16,610	15,970	-
Estimated total 5/	20,490	18,250	16,670	19,030	18,740	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	293,000	260,000	290,000	258,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	10,053	12,240	11,874	10,940	12.9	11.3	17.8	15.4	-	169,744	113,455	218,220	183,445	-
New Zealand	221	241	128	140	-	32.3	34.0	38.3	44.6	-	7,129	8,199	4,900	6,250	-
Total	13,349	10,294	12,368	12,014	11,090	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	121,654	223,120	189,695	170,500
Estimated world total 5/	418,940	387,830	431,270	428,040	436,710	-	-	-	-	-	6,024,000	5,735,000	6,185,000	6,320,000	6,650,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1951 and end early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-51 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950	1951 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950	1951 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950	1951 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	911	1,182	1,168	1,127	11.3	14.5	8.5	11.4	16.7	9,191	13,222	10,011	13,333	18,841
United States	3,699	3,071	1,560	1,822	1,828	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.6	13.8	44,917	37,547	18,739	22,977	25,138
Total	4,515	3,982	2,742	2,990	2,955	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	50,769	28,750	36,310	43,980
EUROPE															
Austria	881	672	675	680	655	23.4	19.9	23.7	24.3	29.0	20,611	13,400	16,000	16,500	19,000
Belgium	401	361	235	219	200	37.4	36.5	43.2	42.8	36.2	15,016	13,160	10,150	9,380	7,250
Bulgaria	635	453	-	-	-	17.6	11.9	-	-	-	11,150	5,372	- -	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,374	2,140	1,790	-	-	26.1	23.8	28.5	-	-	62,078	51,000	51,000	-	-
Denmark	354	467	481	381	309	28.2	32.2	38.4	34.4	31.6	9,973	15,032	18,464	13,110	9,760
Finland	500	426	370	375	-	24.6	18.7	23.2	24.5	-	12,300	7,946	8,600	9,200	-
France	1,613	1,145	1,290	1,245	1,170	18.6	16.3	19.8	19.3	17.5	29,993	18,700	25,589	24,000	20,500
Western Germany	5/ 4,080	-	3,495	3,370	3,175	5/ 29.2	-	37.2	35.3	34.6	5/ 119,000	-	130,000	119,000	110,000
Other Germany	5/ 2,960	-	-	-	-	5/ 28.4	-	-	-	-	5/ 84,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	163	140	108	135	159	13.8	11.4	15.1	14.0	10.4	2,244	1,590	1,636	1,890	1,650
Hungary	1,585	1,522	-	-	-	18.5	18.3	-	-	-	29,354	27,912	-	-	-
Italy	256	251	260	250	245	21.8	21.1	21.2	22.8	20.4	5,580	5,306	5,500	5,700	5,000
Luxembourg	18	19	17	17	-	25.7	24.6	36.8	32.4	-	462	468	625	550	-
Netherlands	560	675	468	445	405	36.4	29.7	45.1	37.1	42.0	20,394	20,031	21,100	16,530	17,000
Norway	13	9	2	3	3	31.2	28.4	41.5	31.3	30.3	405	256	83	94	91
Poland	13,425	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	284,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	620	-	666	660	661	8.9	-	8.8	11.3	12.4	5,500	-	5,860	7,440	8,190
Rumania	640	530	-	-	-	15.6	13.4	-	-	-	10,000	7,100	-	-	-
Spain	6/ 1,415	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,620	6/ 13.6	11.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	6/ 19,205	17,000	19,700	20,000	21,000
Sweden	470	518	334	314	242	31.6	21.7	34.3	32.4	25.7	14,840	13,816	11,460	10,160	6,220
Switzerland	38	34	29	40	33	33.2	35.0	40.0	37.5	35.8	1,260	1,190	1,160	1,500	1,180
United Kingdom	16	73	65	71	54	24.9	29.0	33.2	31.3	31.9	398	2,120	2,160	2,220	1,720
Yugoslavia	633	595	-	-	-	13.4	12.9	-	-	-	8,500	7,675	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	33,660	31,020	29,740	29,500	28,990	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	660,000	715,000	685,000	665,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	-	75,500	74,000	-	14.6	-	12.6	12.3	-	885,000	-	950,000	910,000	-
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,090	1,044	1,180	1,250	15.2	13.9	10.9	17.7	17.6	14,301	15,117	11,392	20,830	22,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	938	1,150	1,750	-	9.1	10.7	9.5	9.3	-	9,771	10,061	10,910	16,250	-
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	5/ 117	140	-	-	-	5/ 6.8	5.9	-	-	-	794	830	-	-	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,260	94,380	110,590	109,830	104,820	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,500,000	1,720,000	1,675,000	1,625,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1951 and end early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.
4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries

Wheat production is now forecast at 6.65 billion bushels, compared with 6.32 billion in 1950 and the 1935-39 average of 6.02 billion. The wheat crop in the traditionally deficit area of western Europe is smaller than that of 1950, increasing import needs in most of those countries. Spain is the outstanding exception for the area. Production there appears to be about 40 million bushels larger than the 1950 harvest. A larger part of Europe's import needs this season will be dependent upon supplies from the Northern Hemisphere exporters, since both Argentina and Australia are expected to have smaller crops than in 1950. Prospects are below average in both countries because of reduced acreage.

In North America wheat production is forecast at 1.6 billion bushels. This would be the largest wheat crop of record for the Continent. A record crop of 579 million bushels is in prospect for Canada, while the United States crop is almost a billion bushels following 7 successive crops of over a billion bushels. The United States acreage for harvest is a little above 1950, but yields are a little lower, averaging 16 bushels per acre compared with 16.6 in 1950. The current estimate includes 651 million bushels of winter and 348 million of spring wheat. Canada's crop, in contrast, is about 95 percent spring wheat.

Larger than average carry-over stocks in both the United States and Canada bring the total supply for the current season to about 2.2 billion bushels. This is larger than the supply a year ago, but falls somewhat below the record supply of 2.6 billion bushels in 1942. The current large supply would provide about 1.3 billion bushels for export or carry-over after supplying normal domestic requirements. Limitations of transportation in Canada, however, both rail and lake, can be expected to hold actual exports in the 1951-52 season considerably below total availabilities. Also a substantial part of the larger carry-over stocks in Canada consist of frosted wheat that is expected to be used principally for feed.

Rye production in North America is reported at about 44 million bushels compared with 36 million in 1950. Most of the increase is reported for Canada, where production is up about 40 percent, on the basis of the September report, despite a small reduction in acreage. Yields, now estimated at 16.7 bushels per acre, contrast with last year's near-average yields of 11.4 bushels.

Total wheat production in Europe is now forecast at 1,565 million bushels. This compares with 1,520 million in 1950 and the 1935-39 average of 1,599 million. Conditions were less favorable than last season in most of the western European countries. Reduction appear greatest in Italy, France and the United Kingdom. In addition, the Low Countries report smaller harvests as did Scandinavia. Spain, in contrast, reports the largest crop since 1934. This largely offsets reductions in the other principal producing countries of western Europe.

Conditions in central and eastern Europe were better than in 1950, especially in the Balkans, where drought last year reduced crops. Yields in Yugoslavia and Rumania are reported considerably larger than those of a year ago. Larger crops are reported for Hungary, Bulgaria, and Greece also. Some increase over the 1950 harvest is reported for western Germany and also seems in prospect for Poland, Czechoslovakia, and eastern Germany.

These central European countries are especially important in the production of rye, with Poland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia alone accounting for about 70 percent of Europe's prewar rye crop. Conditions were reported less favorable for rye than for wheat, and the total production for Europe is estimated to be slightly less than the below-average crop of 1950.

Latest information on the Soviet Union substantiates earlier reports of prospects for an increased wheat crop, compared with the 1950 harvest. A smaller rye crop, however, is estimated, with some shift from rye to wheat acreage taking place. See Foreign Crops and Markets, August 20, 1951. Trade agreements for the current marketing season may be indicative of the larger wheat crop, the most recent being the agreement with the United Kingdom, which calls for delivery of 200,000 tons of wheat, out of a total of one million tons of grain. Wheat was not included in the previous Soviet-British trade agreements. Other bilateral agreements entered into by the Soviets in recent months include one with Egypt calling for an exchange of wheat for Egyptian rice and cotton and an agreement to supply India a moderate quantity of wheat.

The wheat harvest in Asia is expected to be about 5 percent larger than the good 1950 outturn. Reported increases for Turkey and China account for the bulk of the increase. Crops in Japan and Manchuria were also reported better than in 1950. These substantial increases more than offset reductions in most countries of the Middle and Near East. Widespread drought reduced outturns in many of those countries. Latest reports indicate little change from the 1950 wheat harvest in India and Pakistan. Turkey is the only rye producer of significance in Asia. Definite information on the production for 1951 is not available, but indications point to some increase over the large 1950 outturn.

The wheat crop in Africa is estimated to be smaller than in 1950. Unfavorable conditions in Algeria and Tunisia reduced harvests significantly in those two countries. The reductions were only partly offset by increased production in Egypt and a small increase in French Morocco. Prospects are good for the crop in the Union of South Africa, where harvesting begins November/December, and the production may approach the record harvest of a year ago. Rye is of no significance in Africa.

It is early for definite information on the crop in South America, but prospects are less favorable than at this time a year ago. Reduced acreage in Argentina is an important factor in the over-all outlook, since Argentina normally accounts for 75 to 80 percent of the continental total. Severe drought in northern and northwestern zones of that country prevented seeding the full acreage intended for wheat. Continued drought in certain areas is causing some apprehension as to yield prospects in those localities. Large flights of locusts are reported in Santa Fe and Cordoba, but control measures are in progress. Acreage in Chile, the second ranking wheat producer of the Continent, is also reported somewhat smaller than last year's area.

Prospects are for a smaller harvest in Australia, starting November/December. Wheat acreage is down about 8 percent, compared with the acreage a year ago, on the basis of preliminary reports. The reduction from last year's low figure brings acreage to only 83 percent of the 1935-39 average. The largest reduction is reported in New South Wales. Acreage in this State, normally the largest wheat producer, is now placed at 2.75 million acres, only 55 percent of the large acreage in 1947-48. Acreage in Western Australia is maintained at the high level of a year ago (3.2 million acres) giving that State the largest area and Victoria, with reduced acreage falls into third place. This is a reversal of the usual order of Victoria in second place and Western Australia third. Reduced wheat seeding is partly attributed to unfavorable weather at seeding time and partly to some shift from wheat farming to more profitable sheep raising, and other causes.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD RICE TRADE INCREASED IN 1950

International trade in rice increased 5 percent in 1950 from the preceding year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Although world rice exports have risen steadily since World War II, trade in 1950 was only 47 percent of the prewar (1936) average. Total exports, including re-exports, are estimated at 9,400 million pounds in terms of milled rice compared with 8,900 million a year earlier, and an average of 20,000 million pounds during the prewar period.

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1936-40, annual 1948-50

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1948		1949 1/		1950 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
British Honduras	-	2,764	-	2,740	-	1,760	-	2,796
Canada	2,525	50,958	489	39,286	1,416	50,129	3,214	59,860
Costa Rica	0	2,053	1,623	1,100	0	4,581	0	3,978
El Salvador	2,641	3	4,127	55	5,322	0 2/	18 2/	197
Guatemala	3/	75	259	1	3/	2,222	-	421
Honduras 4/	1	2,591	3,181	30	1,892	1,821	-	-
Mexico	18,555	347	63,049	42	90,869	7	60,554	2
Nicaragua	150	518	8,067	1	21,361	-	4,544	-
Panama	-	13,398	15	11,625	0	167	0	29
United States	235,206	20,534	868,565	2,845	1,136,904	4,168	1,085,147	4,745
Bahamas	-	3,809	-	2,205	-	2,011	-	4,138
Barbados	-	20,675	-	14,330	-	18,298	-	-
Cuba	60	444,612	-	517,715	-	598,386	-	640,874
Curaco NWI	-	2,571	1,102	6,173	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	165	7,989	506	511	2,030	201	3	-
Guadeloupe	-	15,467	0	12,802	0	14,493	-	-
Haiti 5/	1	2,359	219	826	3/	1,213	2	173
Jamaica	-	41,798	-	17,472	-	18,014	-	-
Martinique	-	6,508	-	3,509	-	5,368	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	42,376	-	27,229	-	30,529	-	-
Total 6/	259,775	690,821	951,202	679,237	1,259,794	775,408	1,153,482	833,373
EUROPE								
Austria 7/	5 7/	62,366	29	7,596	0	32,793	5	7,159
Belgium	29,249	140,798	2,491	21,493	326	60,743	157	110,193
Czechoslovakia	3	84,898	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	45	19,082	0	2,159	0	2,868	0	5,169
Ireland	0	7,909	-	-	-	7,682	-	6,119
Finland	0	31,723	0	44	0	13,219	-	-
France	31,120	1,239,561	14	75,733	47	93,880	4,810	184,066
Germany	38,288	483,566	-	61,729	0	104,559	0	275,822
Greece	0	63,719	-	16,957	0	46,932	-	34,050
Hungary	0	43,438	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	335,639	1,400	44,990	0	348,439	2,076	493,203	2/
Malta	0	1,730	-	1,696	-	1,476	-	-
Netherlands	187,911	378,363	33	10,412	1,429	64,319	58,069	187,331
Norway	420	11,157	0	430	0	9,070	0	-
Portugal	186	16,641	21,796	15,712	28	12,482	4	31,352
Spain 7/	11,695 7/	81,733	17,775	128	10,384	-	4,497	-
Sweden	109	33,374	0	1,464	230	9,323	0	46,625
Switzerland	14	58,594	0	47,847	197	47,735	1	111,953
United Kingdom	12,202	311,174	325	94,377	-	117,139	-	126,303
Total 6/	671,775	3,275,669	114,555	399,034	397,736	679,849	595,032	1,194,765
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	2,403 7/	94,300	-	-	-	-	-	-

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RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1936-40, annual 1948-50

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1948		1949 1/		1950 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
ASIA								
Aden	42,015	49,996	7,055	11,464	6,393	11,243	-	-
Cyprus	0	4,158	-	4,078	-	4,053	-	-
Iran 8/	64,129	1,252	3,215	40	9/ 35,935	-	-	-
Iraq	13,029	84	478	-	1,901	882	-	-
Israel (Palestine)	2,381	41,020	-	16,964	-	13,799	-	-
Syria and Lebanon	18	37,646	1,209	47,059	-	11,735	-	48,501
Jordan	0	5,838	-	19,621	-	11,905	-	24,251
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	33,069	-	35,274	-	44,092
Turkey	10	156	7	565	0	1,259	3/	388
British Borneo	-	7/ 128,806	-	70,547	-	57,099	-	61,729
Burma	6,535,742	-	2,724,947	-	2,632,452	-	2,639,358	-
Ceylon	7	1,219,294	2,042	917,056	2,025	889,640	2,680	1,098,490
China	26,840	870,994	10,639	10/ 850,000	-	10/ 900,000	-	236,000
Manchuria	7/ 10,485	7/ 178,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan 11/	1,426,661	8,321	450,000	-	570,000	-	60,185	-
Indochina	3,232,998	11,519	433,413	-	227,248	-	267,215	417
Hong Kong	602,314	1,075,402	-	248,959	-	159,545	-	-
India 12/	622,218	3,726,688	-	1,959,021	-	1,719,659	-	774,070
Japan 11/	13/ 231,632	13/ 4,122,395	-	123,998	-	287,553	15,471	1,479,730
Korea 11/	2,367,393	72,735	-	14/ 170,208	-	14/ 0	14/ 197,630	-
Malayan Federation	369,852	1,746,239	1,631	1,009,847	52,248	1,161,113	47,882	1,024,428
Indonesia	73,737	499,118	772	404,495	784	790,098	1,866	755,073
Pakistan	-	-	134,848	12,096	6,944	44,800	-	96,768
Philippines, Republic of	1,316	130,886	127,682	264,797	-	320,895	21	10,844
Portuguese India	62	54,736	-	24,251	-	22,266	-	39,683
Thailand	2,920,437	-	1,790,633	-	2,680,470	-	3,269,969	-
Total 6/	18,543,276	13,993,564	5,688,571	6,194,735	6,216,400	6,450,818	6,634,277	6,144,514
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	467	52,286	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/
Bolivia	0	18,371	0	20,005	-	15,668	-	-
Brazil	83,335	0	474,808	-	2,322	-	209,102	-
British Guiana	34,296	5	39,267	-	58,475	-	65,094	-
Chile	3	24,107	1,252	-	18,226	-	25,340	-
Colombia	3	29,614	0	3,845	3,309	166	-	8,267
Ecuador	25,685	4	138,853	-	68,122	-	139,586	-
French Guiana	0	2,692	-	1,892	-	1,470	-	-
Paraguay	0	327	0	1	143	575	992	215
Peru	51	44,742	0	12,218	0	15/	-	-
Surinam	10,654	4	4,374	0	21,378	-	9,359	-
Uruguay	3,775	191	26,974	466	8,990	-	23,822	-
Venezuela	0	32,924	-	22,003	-	45,907	-	60,803
Total 6/	158,269	205,267	685,528	60,430	182,065	63,786	473,301	225,985

Concluded---

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1936-40, annual 1948-50

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1948		1949 1/		1950 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
AFRICA								
Algeria	4,918	65,224	-	14,087	-	3,373	-	11,684
Belgian Congo	3,132	611	2,216	-	8,250	-	18,512	40
Kenya and Uganda	827	24,536	2	9,807	14	220	-	-
Tanganyika	980	21,805	14,448	0	3,472	3/	-	-
Zanzibar	436	38,033	4	4,286	-	2,425	-	-
British Somaliland	- 7/	28,587	-	2,205	-	2,205	-	-
Gambia	-	11,245	-	4,155	-	1,764	-	-
Cape Verde Islands	-	1,702		1,543	-	1,543	-	-
Egypt	276,601	4,150	773,721	2	758,147	3/	392,819	191
Egyptian Sudan	252	6,719	0	14,467	0	9,769	0	9,398
Italian Somaliland	0	12,830	-	220	-	359	-	-
French Equatorial Africa	-	6,524	-	5,399	-	2,941	-	4,169
French Morocco	-	24,719	-	8,377	-	4,189	-	7,716
French Cameroun	-	6,208	-	1,389	-	13	-	12,613
French West Africa	534	180,336	-	103,938	-	82,448	1,984	122,836
Liberia	- 7/	5,556	-	4,389	0	2,681	0	3,304
Libya	-	13,713	-	5,071	-	4,630	-	-
Madagascar	15,942	3,848	1,034	25,818	1,339	1,998	5,524	0
Mauritius	34	123,091	-	67,564	-	71,879	-	66,138
Mozambique	215	18,341	4,816	3/	3,259	3/	-	-
Nigeria	-	21,376	36	4	-	-	-	-
Angola	3,422	216	11,065	20	19,694	53	6,254	-
Portuguese Guinea	9,634	0	3,578	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	1,848	-	4,758	-	5,071	-	-
Reunion	-	67,465	-	60,382	-	30,915	-	34,200
Seychelles Islands	- 7/	5,990	-	3,086	-	2,205	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	75	2,249	247	2,192	193	1,479	-	-
Tunisia	-	45,418	3/	5,308	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	0	139,021	-	-	-	33,620	-	1,280
Total 6/	318,624	923,302	811,312	369,269	795,248	294,425	431,481	333,812
OCEANIA								
Australia 4/	29,025	5,268	62,684	-	54,634	-	-	-
New Guinea	- 7/	21,840	-	13,448	-	12,566	-	-
French Oceania	- 7/	3,047	-	2,835	-	3,536	-	1,911
New Caledonia	238	7,183	0	7,566	0	4,125	-	-
New Zealand	17	8,542	-	2,510	-	4,850	-	-
Western Samoa	-	1,314	-	661	-	289	-	-
Papua	-	6,546	-	7,937	-	5,732	-	-
Total 6/	29,285	101,077	63,000	39,586	55,000	38,006	75,000	39,300
World total 6/	19,983,407	19,284,000	8,314,168	7,792,291	8,906,243	8,327,292	9,362,573	8,831,749

1/ Preliminary. 2/ January-November. 3/ Less than 500 pounds. 4/ July-June. 5/ October-September. 6/ Including countries not shown. 7/ Less than 5-year average. 8/ March 21-March 20. 9/ Calendar year. 10/ Estimated on the basis of export data from exporting countries, and includes estimated shipments from Taiwan. 11/ Prewar shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. 12/ April-March to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 13/ November-October. 14/ South Korea. 15/ Insignificant, if any.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers. Includes milled, broken, semi-milled unconverted and rough rice converted to terms of milled. Reexports are included in exports.

Exporting countries: Trade increased in all continents except Africa and North America. For the first time since the war, the total rice exports of Asia exceeded imports. In fact, all continents were surplus in rice in 1950 except Europe. The principal trade gains occurred in Thailand, Brazil, and Italy, while larger shipments from Indochina, Ecuador, and the several minor exporting countries contributed to a larger total trade.

Seventy percent of the world exports were from the surplus countries of Asia. Trade movement from these nations totaled approximately 6,600 million pounds in terms of milled rice compared with 6,200 million in the year before. Thailand's exports showed a pronounced gain from the year before and were the largest since 1939; thus that country was the leading exporter of rice. Burma's exports, approximately the same as those of a year earlier, were again at only 40 percent of prewar. Indochina's, though slightly larger than in 1949, were only 8 percent of the former level.

Korea entered the export **picture** for the first time since World War II, and exported nearly 200 million pounds to Japan before the June invasion. These exports exceeded considerably the volume of rice that it was necessary to import later in 1950 as a result of the war. Taiwan's (Formosa) exports as reported officially were relatively small, especially compared with prewar levels.

North America was the next principal source for rice in 1950. Exports from the United States, the Western Hemisphere's largest exporter, and from Mexico, were down slightly from 1949. Brazil and Ecuador ranked as the hemisphere's next largest exporters. The increased trade of these countries as well as in minor exporting countries in South America raised that continent's total above the preceding year. Exports, however, were not so large as during the war and early postwar period.

Egypt's exports were down nearly one-half from 1949, but were above the prewar average. Italy's trade increased over the relatively large volume exported in 1949 and also was substantially above the prewar level. Although official trade data for Australia's 1950-51 fiscal year are not yet available, reports indicate an increase of as much as 30 percent from the preceding year.

Importing countries: Japan in 1950 became the world's largest importer, taking rice from all over the world from such countries as Thailand, Burma, South Korea, China, and Manchuria in Asia, from the United States and Mexico in the Western Hemisphere, and from Egypt and Belgian Congo in Africa.

Imports into India, normally the leading importer, were the smallest in years, because of the availability of above-average domestic supplies. Ceylon and the Malayan Federation imported more than a billion pounds each, but nevertheless imports into these countries remained less than before the war. Indonesia, China, Pakistan, British Borneo, and Portuguese India in the Far East, as well as Syria and Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Jordan in the Middle East, took sizable quantities.

A sharp rise in the rice imports into European countries reflected the end of world rice allocations by the International Emergency Food Committee. Rice was imported in increased volume in Germany, the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, and Portugal. Europe's rice was obtained primarily from Italy, Thailand, Brazil, Egypt, Burma, and the United States.

World rice trade in 1951 and 1952: The world rice trade in 1951 is expected to show some increase from 1950, primarily in Asia's surplus countries, Thailand, Burma, and Indochina. Exports from Pakistan and China also are expected to raise the total trade. Exports from the other countries may be about the same as in 1950 or perhaps slightly larger.

Present prospects of the 1951-52 rice production in the exporting countries indicate the world rice trade of 1952 is not likely to show much, if any, improvement from 1951. The United States is harvesting a record crop and India currently expects a somewhat better outturn than last year's reduced harvest. It is still too early, however, to indicate prospective changes in most producing countries, particularly Asia. Carry-over stocks at the beginning of 1952 are expected to be at a relatively low level, so that trade in 1952 will be more dependent upon current production. By L. Thelma Willahan, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER 1951 [1]

Factory production of butter, cheese and dried milk was less and that of canned milk was more in the second quarter of 1951 as compared with the same quarter of 1950 in many of the important producing countries of the world. [2]

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

[2] See accompanying commodity table for specific countries.

Conditions for milk production in the Northern Hemisphere were generally favorable in most countries despite the lesser availability of grain supplies and adverse weather in Northwestern European countries. However, a larger than usual proportion of the seasonally high milk output was used for fluid consumption and less was available for utilization in the manufacture of dairy products. In the Southern Hemisphere, the seasonal decline in milk production was less than usual and despite some increase in fluid milk consumption, adequate milk was available for manufacture except in Australia.

Milk cow numbers in 1951 are above the 1950 levels in Denmark, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and New Zealand and down in Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom and practically unchanged in the United States.

Butter production for the second quarter of 1951 as compared with the same quarter of 1950 was down 8 percent for the countries reporting. Production was up in Western Germany, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand; it was down in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Australia; and, it was about even in Sweden and Argentina.

Cheese production was down more than 4 percent in the countries reporting. Output was up in Denmark, Argentina and the Union of South Africa; it was down in Canada, the United States, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Australia; and it was about even in Sweden and New Zealand.

The output of canned milk was up more than 2 percent in the countries reporting. It was up in Canada and the United States and was down in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Australia.

The production of dried milk was down in all countries reporting including Canada, the United States, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Australia for a total decrease of nearly 20 percent.---By L. M. Smith, based in part on U. S. Foreign Service reports.

(See accompanying table on following pages)

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 2nd quarter (calendar) 1951, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1950	1950 2nd quarter	1950 3rd quarter	1950 4th quarter	1951 1st quarter	1951 2nd quarter	Second Quarter 1951/50
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Butter								
Canada	248,119	261,606	88,228	98,139	44,388	25,290	85,300	97
United States	1,673,328 1/	1,396,685 1/	452,480	374,755	246,840	261,645	382,795	85
Belgium	46,179 2/	73,473	21,834	22,066	16,700	-	-	-
Denmark	400,660 1/	395,946	116,622	111,774 1/	87,963	81,129 3/	113,537	97
France 4/ 5/	444,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany 6/	560,000 1/	570,710	161,363	168,198 1/	131,785	116,204	171,610	106
Ireland	89,400	82,672	27,998	36,155	13,448	3,326	22,444	80
Netherlands	201,000 1/	205,497	71,092	61,105 1/	38,150	32,045	51,996	73
Norway	24,930 1/	25,472	9,721 1/	7,701 1/	3,293	-	-	-
Sweden	151,309	239,420	68,865 1/	70,324 1/	50,150	50,044	69,224	101
Switzerland 4/	57,760 1/	41,501	11,166	13,806 1/	9,388	9,034	14,513	130
United Kingdom	44,200 1/	36,601	19,085	7,392 1/	2,284	3,226	5,062	27
Argentina	65,742 3/	112,360 3/	24,270 3/	21,860 3/	43,651	26,235	24,250	100
Union of South Africa	27,725	59,715	13,486	12,180	16,093	21,974	14,689	109
Australia 7/	437,032	378,886	62,273	72,202	138,595	99,964	47,466	76
New Zealand - total 8/	366,049 1/	372,361	27,911	71,082	165,879	124,481	45,560	163
Export gradings 9/	314,753 1/	309,682 1/	18,574	55,825	138,184	119,439	30,618	165
Cheese								
Canada	114,699	96,306	34,111	41,772	15,242	4,787	27,000	79
United States	643,234 1/	1,170,465 1/	386,550	321,325	214,990	230,885	373,035	97
Denmark	68,820 1/	129,630	35,715	37,258 1/	29,761	34,833 3/	51,147	143
France 4/ 5/	363,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy 10/	523,518 3/	575,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	200,000	235,510	77,356	80,263	45,488	36,458	64,810	84
Norway	39,067 1/	56,175	20,109 1/	14,243 1/	8,982	-	-	-
Sweden	71,269	113,537	35,600	28,614 1/	20,977	29,101	35,935	101
Switzerland	111,729 1/	114,106	35,549	41,190	22,059	12,926	31,089	37
United Kingdom 4/	109,000 1/	123,873	46,637 1/	35,930 1/	12,768	23,110	34,234	73
Argentina	67,873 3/	226,018 3/	49,394 3/	47,518 3/	75,618	59,083	52,910	107
Union of South Africa	10,195	20,567	4,211	5,012	6,252	6,886	4,339	103
Australia 7/	49,111 1/	103,687	12,227	21,937 1/	45,770	22,149	9,910	81
New Zealand - total 8/	201,272 1/	239,594	25,715	36,998	103,172	76,821	25,825	100
Export gradings 9/	194,175	224,395	32,602	21,320	93,054	81,570	38,311	118

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 2nd quarter (calendar) 1951, with comparisons

Country and product	Averages 1934-38	Total 1950	1950			1951		Second Quarter 1951/50
			2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Canned milk								
Canada 11/	92,377	288,174	98,701	102,079	49,634	40,940	116,106	118
United States 11/	2,469,535 1/	4,001,440 1/	1,303,625 1/	1,144,585 1/	738,145	875,230	1,396,225	107
Cuba 5/	32,564	49,728	9,408	20,286	12,390	-	-	-
Denmark	40,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France 12/	28,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	304,896 1/	379,506	105,016	115,585 1/	85,847	83,281	103,085	98
Swtizerland	14,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	378,560 1/	289,766	172,390	33,510 1/	14,874	33,130	105,750	61
Australia 7/	41,894	143,926	22,377	29,163	55,309	35,279 3/	20,752	93
New Zealand 5/	11,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried milk 13/								
Canada	23,488 1/	68,210	23,879	21,685	11,773	7,858	23,000	96
United States 5/	203,555 1/	975,020 1/	364,410 1/	228,120	136,900	175,645	314,180	86
Belgium	5,500	9,397	3,954	2,971	1,074	1,764	-	-
Denmark	2,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France 12/	7,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	56,438 1/	91,134 1/	46,931 1/	23,620 1/	5,655	10,216	22,593	48
Sweden	1,351	18,960	4,976 1/	6,418 1/	3,322	5,690	4,850	91
Switzerland	2,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	33,600 1/	83,507	42,739 1/	15,680 1/	5,914	10,016	27,616	65
Australia 7/	16,971 1/14/15/	92,244 1/14/	12,803 14/	17,412 1/14/	35,337 14/	19,344 3/14/	12,664	99
New Zealand 16/	17,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated at 165,345,000 pounds in 1950. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Total production. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Average for years 1935-38. 7/ Production year beginning July 1. 8/ Production year beginning April 1. 9/ Marketing year beginning August 1. 10/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 11/ Both bulk and case goods. 12/ For 1937 only. 13/ Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. 14/ Includes infants' foods, health beverages, etc. 15/ Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 62,631,000 pounds in 1950. 16/ For 1938 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service Reports, and other information.-September 24, 1951.

WORLD APPLE AND PEAR CROPS DOWN 15 PERCENT 1/

Apples: World apple production (including cider apples) is expected to total 575 million bushels in 1951-52 compared with 675 million bushels in 1950-51 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 498 million bushels. Excluding cider apples, the indicated production this season is 405 million bushels compared with 447 million in 1950-51 and the prewar average of 334 million bushels.

In North America, the production prospect of 137 million bushels in 1951-52 is slightly smaller than both last season's output and the prewar average.

In Europe the decline in production prospects from a year ago is particularly large, amounting to from 480 to 390 million bushels. This decline is largely in cider apples in France and in the total crop in Germany and Switzerland. The European crop, excluding cider apples, is down from 252 million last year to 221 million this year. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy all have prospects for larger crops than in 1950-51.

For the remainder of the apple-producing world, crop prospects show only minor volume changes except in Japan where the 1951-52 crop is down nearly 40 percent from that of last season.

Pears: World pear production (including cider pears) is indicated at 156 million bushels in 1951-52 compared with 184 million bushels in 1950-51 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 131 million bushels. Excluding cider pears the crop is indicated at 131 million bushels this season against 151 million in 1950-51 and the prewar average of 109 million bushels.

The North American crop prospect is for a slightly larger crop this season than last and 12 percent more than the prewar average.

In Europe the 1951-52 crop prospect of 104 million bushels is 22 percent less than in 1950-51 but 25 percent more than the prewar average of 84 million bushels. As in the case of apples, the major decreases are indicated in France, Germany, and Switzerland.

For the remainder of the world where pear production is relatively small the prospect is for not much change from a year earlier.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	14,560	13,459	15,619	13,404	18,151	16,166	14,537
Mexico	1,231	1,831	2,025	2,073	2,151	2,205	2,205
United States	127,311	113,787	113,041	88,407	133,742	123,126	119,892
Total	143,102	129,077	130,685	103,884	154,044	141,497	136,634
EUROPE							
Austria:							
Dessert and cooking	7,095	4,624	6,200	10,242	9,645	9,645	8,267
Cider	6,291	4,101	2,420	5,374	3,215	6,889	5,511
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,721	6,482	14,363	3,704	19,003	14,553	14,491
Bulgaria	1,117	3,617	1,766	1,500	2,000	1,700	2,000
Czechoslovakia	6,931	4,326	9,466	12,242	10,775	9,100	10,000
Denmark	2,818	4,593	6,430	11,482	6,889	12,860	9,186
Finland	1,008	503	593	826	367	184	500
France:							
Dessert and cooking	10,499	9,724	16,369	13,411	16,796	18,934	18,326
Cider	153,973	114,570	73,412	72,323	118,118	216,112	157,996
Germany:							
Western Zone	36,116	34,099	38,700	24,200	27,800	49,700	30,900
Eastern Zone	10,788	7,676	8,600	5,400	6,200	11,100	6,900
Greece	374	564	1,291	1,405	1,539	1,240	1,500
Hungary	2,145	1,148	1,415	2,067	3,123	2,600	3,100
Italy	12,923	14,786	22,206	17,379	30,948	23,483	29,624
Netherlands	3,631	4,048	10,978	7,946	19,474	12,631	16,672
Norway	1,080	798	1,188	1,654	717	2,704	2,246
Poland and Danzig	8,200	6,600	8,300	6,900	7,300	7,500	6,000
Rumania	3,255	3,754	2,722	2,296	4,500	3,800	4,000
Spain	5,411	6,603	5,966	3,996	4,134	3,878	4,180
Sweden	4,770	3,809	5,603	8,038	7,762	9,691	6,660
Switzerland	16,452	25,353	17,453	29,854	11,942	30,313	11,482
United Kingdom:							
Dessert and Cooking	10,597	13,831	27,753	17,873	24,005	20,911	28,737
Cider	3,427	3,256	4,951	3,948	5,026	5,119	6,110
Yugoslavia	7,098	9,187	7,895	5,000	6,000	5,100	6,000
Total	321,720	288,052	296,040	269,060	347,278	479,747	390,388
Total (excluding cider)	158,029	166,125	215,257	187,415	220,919	251,627	220,771
ASIA							
Israel	65	118	240	233	291	225	225
Lebanon	2/ 104	260	597	597	551	597	550
Syria	3/	84	257	257	321	275	275
Turkey	5,149	3,676	2,709	4,528	5,480	5,469	5,500
Japan	7,624	10,372	7,060	13,566	16,659	20,125	12,917
Korea	3,220	5,501	3,903	3,200	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total	16,162	20,011	14,766	22,381	25,302	27,691	20,467
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	1,400	6,135	4,800	8,700	9,800	10,500	12,000
Chile	1,025	591	827	877	852	902	950
Total	2,425	6,726	5,627	9,577	10,652	11,402	12,950
AFRICA							
Tunisia	115	136	207	161	138	160	175
Union of South Africa	1,142	1,125	1,250	1,312	1,499	1,499	1,400
Total	1,257	1,261	1,457	1,473	1,637	1,659	1,575
OCEANIA							
Australia	10,435	11,741	14,292	8,313	8,835	9,850	10,000
New Zealand	2,875	2,373	3,240	2,853	3,044	3,267	3,000
Total	13,310	14,114	17,532	11,166	11,879	13,117	13,000
World total	497,976	459,241	466,107	417,541	550,792	675,113	575,014
World total (excluding cider)	334,285	337,314	385,324	335,896	424,433	446,993	405,397

Estimates in original units of approximately 1 bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 48 pounds except Argentina and Chile in 44 pound boxes. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Syria. 3/ Included with Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information, and on the basis of postwar boundaries. Harvests in Northern Hemisphere countries are for the year shown and are combined with the harvest in Southern Hemisphere countries of the following year.

PEARS: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	569	733	966	789	1,000	864	1,201
Mexico	331	508	598	629	631	639	661
United States	28,693	28,908	35,312	26,334	36,404	31,140	31,393
Total	29,593	30,149	36,876	27,752	38,035	32,643	33,255
EUROPE							
Austria	6,366	4,691	8,342	6,614	8,157	9,259	7,804
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,126	3,380	6,913	1,570	11,403	6,065	4,827
Bulgaria	631	1,647	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,600	2,000
Czechoslovakia	4,070	1,619	3,579	4,123	4,037	4,000	4,000
Denmark	480	776	802	961	1,032	1,019	1,025
France:							
Dessert and cooking	1,760	3,051	6,639	4,629	6,584	6,295	5,159
Cider	21,776	12,453	11,473	11,302	18,459	33,774	24,692
Germany:							
Western Zone	11,891	12,469	13,090	6,000	12,000	17,900	9,800
Eastern Zone	3,964	2,794	2,940	1,400	2,700	4,000	2,200
Greece	878	1,014	1,221	988	1,235	838	1,200
Hungary	742	500	794	353	882	750	880
Italy	8,859	9,560	11,152	9,316	14,894	12,866	14,991
Netherlands	1,570	2,469	6,570	8,113	9,392	5,820	5,335
Norway	174	137	121	297	103	445	247
Poland and Danzig	2,200	1,900	2,400	2,000	2,200	2,500	1,500
Rumania	1,103	1,207	547	441	550	450	550
Spain	3,057	2,805	2,681	1,905	1,896	1,877	2,646
Sweden	1,063	771	794	794	1,852	1,808	1,235
Switzerland	7,037	12,654	16,755	9,259	9,700	17,637	8,818
United Kingdom:							
Dessert and cooking	782	1,338	1,734	1,416	1,770	990	1,214
Cider	237	349	332	99	224	90	110
Yugoslavia	2,773	3,368	3,088	2,600	4,000	3,600	4,000
Total	83,539	80,952	103,967	75,680	115,070	133,583	104,233
Total (excluding cider)	61,526	68,150	92,162	64,279	96,387	99,719	79,431
ASIA							
Israel	16	10	16	22	18	21	20
Lebanon	2/ 24	72	265	265	146	146	146
Syria	3/	25	58	84	66	80	70
Turkey	3,466	2,595	1,922	2,608	4,113	4,643	4,500
Japan	7,366	6,607	2,326	2,829	3,067	3,448	3,141
Korea	775	1,204	1,850	2,000	900	500	500
Total	11,647	10,513	6,437	7,808	8,310	8,838	8,377
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	2,443	5,332	3,700	5,800	4,630	5,000	6,000
Chile	88	58	100	105	100	110	125
Total	2,531	5,390	3,800	5,905	4,730	5,110	6,125
AFRICA							
Tunisia	53	45	62	44	44	60	60
Union of South Africa	832	675	800	540	1,038	636	700
Total	885	720	862	584	1,082	696	760
OCEANIA							
Australia	2,467	2,714	3,240	3,125	2,861	3,052	2,800
New Zealand	328	347	444	461	406	548	500
Total	2,795	3,061	3,684	3,586	3,267	3,600	3,300
World total	130,990	130,785	155,626	121,315	170,494	184,470	156,050
World total (excluding cider)	108,977	117,983	143,821	109,914	151,811	150,606	131,248

Estimates in original units of approximately 1 bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 50 pounds except Argentina and Chile in 44 pound boxes. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Syria. 3/ Included with Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information, and on the basis of postwar boundaries. Harvests in Northern Hemisphere countries are for the year shown and are combined with the harvest in Southern Hemisphere countries of the following year.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

HOPS

BUMPER HOPS CROP
EXPECTED IN GERMANY

Although still too early for a firm estimate, mid-August reports indicated a hops crop in Germany this year of more than 200,000 centners (22,046,000 pounds) compared with the previous record of 195,000 centners (21,495,000 pounds) in 1950, according to the American Consulate General at Muncih. At that time the prospects were for a crop above average in quality. Picking was scheduled to begin during the last week of August.

The anticipated bumper crop is attributed mainly to the very favorable growing conditions since early last spring and the increased plantings in recent years which now are coming into bearing. Other contributing factors were the excellent profits made during the past 2 years, which encouraged growers to devote more attention to their gardens, and the fact that all necessary materials, such as fertilizers and sprays were readily available this year.

German Hops Area and Production during 1950 and 1951

Producing District	1950 Crop 1/			1951 Crop	
	Area	Yield per hectare	Crop	Permissable Area 2/	August 15 Crop Estimate 3/
	Hectares	Centners	Centners	Hectares	Centners
Hallertau	4,735	29.4	139,226	5,300	
Spalt	758	29.0	21.954	950	
Hersbrucker Gebirge	480	26.8	12.870	660	
Jura	51	20.5	1,044	62	
Total Bavaria	6,024	29.0	175,094	7,150	
Wuerttenberg	208	21.2	4.402	400	
Tettnang	471	25.6	12.069	750	
Baden	33	15.2	500	60	
Rheinfalz	20	32.6	651	40	
Total Other	732	24.1	17.622	1,260	
Total West Germany	6,756	28.5	192.716	8,410	200,000

One hectare equals 2.471 acres, and one centner 50 kilograms or 110.23 pounds.
1/ Estimate made by the Verbund Deutscher Hoppenpflanser. A more accurate estimate of the 1950 crop is 195,000 centners since the Verbund does not include in its estimate locally consumed hops and other small quantities that do not pass through the weighing halls. 2/ Actual area under cultivation not yet known.
3/ Break down by districts not yet available.

Consumption: German brewery requirements of hops for the 1951-52 brewing year are estimated at from 120,000 to 130,000 centners (13,228,000 to 14,330,000 pounds). This represents an increase of 25,000 to 35,000 centners (2,800,000 to 3,900,000 pounds) over 1950-51 consumption.

Beer production and consumption and beer exports from Western Germany have been increasing in recent years. During calendar 1950, beer production totaled 17,057,000 hectoliters (of 26.4 United States gallons) compared with 13,260,000 hectoliters in 1949. Beer exports that same year amounted to 134,662 hectoliters against 104,425 hectoliters in 1949. Beer consumption figures for these 2 years are not available, but the trend also has been upward. All indications are that the upward trend in production, consumption and exports continued during calendar 1951.

Stocks: No concrete information is available with respect to the extent of the stocks of old crop hops in the hands of dealers and breweries. However, the quantity remaining from last year's harvest is not believed to be sufficient to depress the market. A small amount earmarked for but not yet shipped to the Soviet Zone of Germany was said to be available.

Prices: As usual immediately prior to picking, growers and dealers in mid-August were reluctant to discuss future prices. Reports received locally of above average crops in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and France have served to dampen any hope for repetition of the price developments of 1949. The consensus of opinion was that market prices for new crop hops would begin and remain at lower levels than last season. An average of all estimates indicated expectations of an opening price of DM 600 ($142.85) per centner of 110.23 pounds for Prime Hallertau.

While prices during the 1950-51 marketing season remained at higher than average levels, the wide fluctuations that marked the 1949-50 season were missing. Contributing to the firmness of the market during the year were the strong export demand, steadily increasing beer production, and some difficulties on the part of brewers in covering their requirements. Beer production probably reached 20,000,000 hectoliters during the 1950-51 brewing season. The Government was forced to place a temporary embargo on hops exports in February 1951, when it became apparent that brewery requirements were not covered, and that prices were being forced upwards by large exports. The embargo was soon relaxed, but close supervision over hops exports was retained. Well over half of the exports during the year were sold at from $171 to $200 per centner of 110.23 pounds.

Foreign Trade: As of August 10, 1951 total export commitments of 1950 crop hops amounted to 80,288 centners (8,850,000 pounds). In addition, 6,000 centners of an authorized 7,000 centners were shipped to the Soviet Zone of Germany. Based on these figures, it would appear that approximately 44.3 percent of the total 1950 crop of 195,000 centners was exported from Western Germany.

Western Germany Hops Exports
By Destination

Destination	From 1949 Crop	From 1950 Crop
	Centners	Centners
Africa	601	2,041
Asia	1,243	1,917
Austria	5,253	6,488
Belgium	5,540	7,770
Denmark	3,560	6,001
France	6,220	8,900
Netherlands	3,325	8,104
Italy	3,907	6,884
Luxembourg	491	1,096
Norway	903	1,216
Poland	3,625	5,600
South America	976	2,342
Sweden	2,870	3,375
Switzerland	2,678	4,505
United States	22,532	9,685
Others	1,676	4,364
Total	64,400	80,288

One centner equals 50 kilograms or 110.23 pounds.
1/ Excludes shipments to the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Western Germany Hops Exports
By Growing Districts

Districts	From 1950 Crop 1/	Average Price Per Centner
	Centner	Dollars
Hallertau	62,479	188.61
Spalt	4,939	225.86
Hersbrucker Gebirge	9,663	168.68
Rheinfalz	134	165.40
Tettnang	1,193	224.35
Wuerttenburg	816	177.25
Others	1,064	181.56
Total	80,288	189.30

One centner equals 50 kilograms or 110.23 pounds.
1/ Excludes shipments to the Soviet Zone of Germany.

----By Leo J. Schaben.

TOBACCO

INDIA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS INCREASED; IMPORTS DECREASED

India's unmanufactured tobacco exports during the 1950-51 (April-March) fiscal year were 9 percent above 1949-50 and 77 percent above 1948-49, according to statistics released by the Government of India. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1950-51 (April-March) were 28 percent below the same 1949-50 period and 48 percent below the comparable 1948-49 period.

The country's unmanufactured tobacco exports by sea and air only during the 1950-51 fiscal year totaled 90.1 million pounds compared with 82.4 million pounds during 1949-50 and 50.9 million pounds during the 1948-49 fiscal year. The United Kingdom, by far the largest 1950-51 export outlet, took 36.5 million pounds. Western Pakistan, the second most important export outlet during 1950-51, took 6.3 million pounds and the Netherlands ranked third, with 6.2 million pounds. Belgium was fourth, taking 5.1 million pounds and Aden and Dependencies, fifth, with 4.2 million pounds.

Other countries taking unmanufactured tobacco from India during 1950-51 included Sweden, Egypt, Denmark, Hong Kong, the Crown Colony of Kenya and "other" countries. Exports taken by "other countries" constitute 24.8 million pounds, or 28 percent of that total during 1950-51 fiscal year. This compares with 9.8 and 4.2 taken by "other countries" in 1949-50 and 1948-49, respectively.

In addition to unmanufactured tobacco, India exported 804,221 pounds of cigarettes, 14,953 pounds of cigars, and 4,312,400 pounds of "other sorts" of manufactured tobacco during 1950-51. Exports of manufactured tobacco during 1950-51 were 20 percent higher than 1949-50 but only 3 percent above 1948-49.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by sea and air only during 1950-51 totaled 6.0 million pounds, compared with 8.4 million pounds in 1949-50 and 11.5 million pounds in 1948-49. The United States, the most important source of unmanufactured tobacco during 1950-51 fiscal year, supplied 5.1 million pounds, or 85 percent of all unmanufactured tobacco imports. Burma supplied 40,403 pounds, and "other countries", 893,501 pounds during 1950-51. India also imported 133,425 pounds of cigarettes, of which 128,814 came from the United Kingdom, 2,222 pounds of cigars, 9,407 pounds of smoking tobacco, and 2,482 pounds of "other sorts" of manufactured tobacco. No data are available as to the sources of manufactured tobacco except as indicated for cigarettes.

COLOMBIA RENEWS COMMERCIAL IMPORTATION OF CIGARETTES; RETAIL PRICE HIGHER

Colombia reestablished cigarette importation by commercial distributors by Decree No. 1626 on August 3, 1951, according to A. K. Ludy, Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Bogota.

In accordance with this decree, the Colombian Exchange Regulating Board established an initial cigarette quota of $600,000 (U.S. currency). Of this quota 80 percent was allocated to traditional distributors. The remaining 20 percent will be allocated to new importers when they become established.

Retail price of popular brands is now 1 peso (about 40 U.S. cents) per package of 20 compared with an earlier price of 80 centavos (32 U.S. cents) per package. A decrease in consumption of imported cigarettes is expected as a result of the price increase.

CUBA PLANS TOBACCO LAND REFORM

The Cuban Government, by Decree No. 3405, delegated the duty of buying land for tobacco production by Cuban citizens to the Cuban Tobacco Stabilization Fund, according to J. L. Martinez, American Embassy, Havana. The following pertinent information is quoted from Decree No. 3405:

> "... to buy land suitable for the cultivation of tobacco, for the purpose of selling it in lots of not more than 2 cabellerias '(66.6 acres)' to growers of tobacco..." and "... to apply up to 15 percent of its revenue for buying land..." The land thus bought is not to be of the kind growing high-priced tobacco. The quality of the land is to be determined by the Tobacco Experimental Farm at San Juan y Martinez (Pinar del Rio Province) and by the Tobacco Sub-Station at Cabaiguan (Las Villas Province). The value of the land is to be appraised by the recently-created Bank for the Agricultural and Industrial Development of Cuba."

This land is to be distributed among Cuban citizens engaged in and deriving subsistence from agriculture, as sharecroppers, renters, agricultural workers, or owners of land too small to provide a suitable subsistence to the family. The land buyer must live on the land and produce mostly tobacco. However, the buyer may grow other minor crops. A maximum of 10 years is allowed to pay for the land with an interest per annum of 5 percent on the unpaid balance.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

BRAZILIAN COFFEE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS LOWER

Brazil's 1951-52 coffee production now is expected to provide about 16.0 million bags for export to foreign markets, compared with a revised estimate of about 15.8 million bags in 1950-51, according to an independent unofficial source. This represents a drop of about a million bags below an earlier forecast. The downward revision is attributed mainly to unusually small coffee beans in São Paulo and to broca damage in Espirito Santo. Harvesting of Brazil's 1951-52 coffee crop began in May 1951 and was practically completed by the end of August, but marketing of this crop will continue until June 1952.

Exports of coffee from Brazil in 1950-51 (July to June) amounted to 16.6 million bags, compared with 16.9 million in 1949-50, 17.7 million in 1948-49, and a prewar (1935-39) annual average of 15.1 million bags. Shipments to the United States increased slightly from 10.7 million bags in 1949-50 to 11.2 million in 1950-51, while shipments to Europe showed a small decrease from 4.5 million bags in 1949-50 to 4.2 million in 1950-51. Exports to Argentina, Canada, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Trieste, and the United Kingdom dropped off in 1950-51, whereas shipments to Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, and Sweden rose.

BRAZIL: Exports of green coffee, 1950-51
with comparisons 1/

Destination	Average 1935-39	1948-49	1949-50 2/	1950-51 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Argentina	363	594	467	431
Canada	46	356	326	250
Chile	25	160	142	78
United States	8,310	11,882	10,735	11,165
Other America	35	65	59	59
Total	8,779	13,057	11,729	11,983
Belgium	373	1,133	847	486
Denmark	228	213	262	279
Finland	241	20	74	238
France	1,572	240	589	631
Germany	1,214	284	109	121
Italy	356	379	486	306
Netherlands	548	287	528	506
Norway	64	219	230	218
Sweden	560	388	488	626
Switzerland	-	113	155	102
Trieste	-	114	200	157
United Kingdom	4	380	358	331
Other Europe	579	216	142	246
Total	5,739	3,986	4,468	4,247
Union of South Africa	4	146	139	76
Other Africa	470	198	152	143
Total	474	344	291	219
Asia and Oceania	58	357	407	143
GRAND TOTAL	15,050	17,744	16,895	16,592

1/ In bags of 132.28 pounds each. 2/ Preliminary.

Official statistics reported by the U. S. Foreign Service.

Next to the United States, the leading destinations for Brazilian coffee exports in 1950-51 and the amount in thousands of bags shipped to each were: France 631, Sweden 626, the Netherlands 506, Belgium 486, and Argentina 431. In prewar years, Brazil exported an annual average of 1,572,000 bags of coffee to France and 1,214,000 bags to Germany. Shipments to Germany in 1950-51 amounted to only 121,000 bags.

The carry-over of old-crop coffee in Brazil on July 1, 1951 totaled 5.0 million bags, consisting of port stocks of 2.4 million and interior stocks of 2.6 million. This was about 300,000 bags more than had been expected, but about 700,000 bags less than on July 1, 1950.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

MEXICAN MEAT EXPORTS

Exports of principal meat products during the first 6 months of 1951 amounted to 15,326 metric tons (33,788,000 pounds) valued at 42,493,000 pesos (U.S. $4,912,446) in comparison with 14,074 metric tons (31,028,000 pounds) valued at 27,017,000 pesos ($3,123,868) exported for the corresponding period in 1950.

Of the 15,236 metric tons (33,788,000 pounds) of processed meat exported in the first 6 months of 1951, 14,815 metric tons (32,661,000 pounds) or nearly 97 percent was listed under the export fraction, 13.00 translated as "chilled or frozen meat." Another export fraction 13.01, is translated as "fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, not specified," (this fraction was carried in a report in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 17 on page 284 entitled "Mexican Livestock and Meat Situation"). In practice, there is considerable confusion between these two classifications, but it is known that the 8,365 metric tons (18,441,000 pounds) shipped to the United States and representing 56.4 percent of the total exports was boneless cured meat packed in barrels. The 3,957 metric tons (8,724,000 pounds) or 26.7 percent that went to Greece was frozen meat and it is believed that the 1,731 metric tons (3,816,000 pounds) or 11.7 percent that went to Germany was frozen. The exact type of processed meat that went to China is not known, but it represented some 750 metric tons (1,653,000 pounds) or about 5 percent of the total.

Shipments of the export fraction translated as canned meats fell from 5,985 metric tons (13,195,000 pounds) in the first 6 months of 1950 to 208 metric tons (459,000 pounds) for the same period in 1951. Of the 208 metric tons (459,000 pounds) exported, the United States took 207 metric tons (456,000 pounds). Exports of preparations with a meat base fell from 2,535 metric tons (5,589,000 pounds) to 277 metric tons (611,000 pounds) for the periods under consideration. Here again the United States is the principal buyer.

CANADIAN CATTLE NUMBERS INCREASE

Total cattle numbers in Canada (exclusive of Newfoundland) as officially reported for June 1, 1951, were placed at 9,333,300 head. This is a 3.2 percent increase when compared with the previous year. According to the release, Canadian sheep numbers were placed at 1,968,100 head as compared with 2,015,000 head in 1950.

CANADA: Livestock numbers on June 1, 1950 and 1951

Item	1950	1951	Increase or decrease 1951/1950
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Cattle, total	1/ 9,045	9,333	+ 3.2
Milk cows only	3,609	3,542	- 1.9
Sheep	2,015	1,968	- 2.3
Horses..............	1,683	1,505	- 10.6

1/ Revised.
Compiled from official sources.

EXPERIMENTAL HOG FATTENING STATIONS IN BELGIUM

Belgium has 3 agriculture cooperatives which are unique in their operation. They are primarily for experimental fattening and judging of pigs so that buyers will have a guide for purchases of the best breeding stock, according to Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, Brussels, Belgium.

The principal one of these cooperatives is the Experimental Station at Bevel. The buildings and other installation equipment of this station are owned by the Federation of Livestock Breeders. No rental is charged for the use of the buildings and equipment. The Federation also pays the salaries of the personnel who operate the station. The cooperative has the responsibility of paying for the pigs bought from the farmers and for the feed but this is covered by the sale of the pork when the animals are slaughtered.

This station normally fattens 80 pigs in 20 groups of 4 each. The pigs are purchased on a voluntary basis in groups of 4 each, 2 males and 2 females, from farmers belonging to the cooperative, at the regular market price. They are then fattened and fed over a specified period to a weight of about 100 kilograms (220 pounds). The pigs are all fed on a carefully prescribed and uniform diet and controls of weight are made every 2 weeks. At the end of the feeding period the pigs are sold to a private slaughterhouse in Brussels where they are slaughtered and their carcasses are carefully judged. A uniform system of judging the amount of pork, ham, bacon and lard is used. The results of this together with the feeding results are made available to farmers in the cooperative and serve mainly as a guide for purchasing breeding stock.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT MAKES CATTLE SHIPMENTS OBLIGATORY

Attributing beef scarcity at Buenos Aires to withholding of cattle and to abnormal marketings and slaughter at interior points, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on August 31 established the Liniers control market price for live cattle as a ceiling for the entire country, and ordered producers to ship cattle into Buenos Aires at the rate of October-December 1950.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce said it would seize all cattle improperly held back from market or improperly negotiated. In cooperation with the Ministry of Transport, all despatchers at railroad stations are instructed to ship into Buenos Aires the same number of cattle cars per week as in October-December 1950, breaking down their station quotas among producers who shipped cars during the base period.

Small plants slaughtering in the vicinity of Buenos Aires are permitted henceforth to kill no more cattle than in the same period of 1950. No cattle may be slaughtered commercially at any non-registered or non-licensed plants.

The maximum price for live cattle through the country is established at the quotation of Liniers market, subject to adjustments for differences in freight and costs. Local authorities must fix ceiling prices for meat on the basis of this maximum price for cattle.

Responsibility for complying with these orders is placed not only on producers and packers, but also on operators of country auctions, auctioneers, consignees, and any person engaged in livestock operations. Auctioneers temporarily have discontinued operations pending clarification of the situation.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

JAPANESE RICE PRODUCTION AT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

Japan's 1951 rice crop is officially estimated at 26,384 million pounds of rough rice as based on growing conditions on August 31, or about the same as the final production estimate of 26,466 million pounds in the preceding year. The latest crop estimate was raised from the 26,142 million pounds as indicated on August 10. The prewar outturn (1935-39) averaged around 26,800 million pounds annually.

Dry, hot weather during August damaged dryland rice, but improved the irrigated fields. The latter represent approximately 95 percent of the total rice acreage. If the generally cool and wet weather experienced in early September continues, the per-acre yields may be lower in northern Japan. The southern crop, however, is considered largely assured. The production outlook is expected to improve should damage from typhoons continue light through the November harvest.

CANADA CONFIRMS LARGE GRAIN FORECASTS

The 1951 grain production in Canada will be one of the largest of record if conditions as of August 31 are maintained, according to the second forecast of production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Forecasts show prospects for record crops of wheat and mixed grains, a near-record barley crop and one of the largest oats harvests of all times. Though the fourth largest in the country's records, the prospective oats harvest would be about 150 million bushels less than the record outturn harvested in 1942. Since the harvest of spring grains is abnormally late this year over much of the country, it is stressed that estimates should still be considered in the nature of forecasts and may be subject to significant revisions in the light of actual harvest conditions.

Generally unfavorable weather for harvesting has been reported over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces, and some sprouting of cut grain is reported. Wet weather has also been responsible for considerable lodging of grain in the Prairie Provinces and in the Maritimes. If these conditions should continue, significant losses in both yield and quality may be expected.

To facilitate movement of the large grain crop, initial delivery quotas have been set for growers in Western Canada. The quotas limit initial deliveries of wheat, oats, barley, and rye to 6 bushels per seeded acre.

The current forecast places wheat at 579 million bushels, little change from the earlier forecast. At that record figure, the outturn would be 118 million bushels larger than the 1950 crop and about 12 million bushels above the previous record crop of 1928. Acreage this year is placed at 25.7 million acres, compared with 27 million last year. Yields for the country average 22.5 bushels per acre, on the basis of present prospects. That high yield compares with the long-time-average yields of 16 bushels per acre. The country's all-time record of 25.8 bushels per acre was reached in 1942.

The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is forecast at 548 million bushels compared with 427 million bushels last year and the previous record of 545 million in 1928. By Provinces, the outlook is for 329 million bushels in Saskatchewan, 169 million in Alberta and 50 million in Manitoba. This would be an increase of 69 million bushels over the 1950 crop in Saskatchewan and a 52-million bushel increase in Alberta. No change is expected from Manitoba's 1950 production.

Production of oats, forecast at 502 million bushels would be 20 percent larger than in 1950. The increase is due to increased acreage and higher yields. Increases over last year's crop are expected in most Provinces, but with the most significant increases reported for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Production in the Prairie Provinces is put at 328 million bushels compared with 254 million a year ago.

The 1951 barley crop, forecast at 257 million bushels, would be only slightly below the record crop of 259 million harvested in 1942 and contrasts with the 1950 crop of 171 million. Acreage is about 1.4 million acres larger than the 1950 area and the average yield at 32 bushels per acre, is up 24 percent. The harvest in the Prairie Provinces is forecast at 242 million bushels.

Production of mixed grains is expected to set a new record of 81 million bushels. This crop is grown principally in eastern Provinces. Yields are slightly larger than in 1950, with a moderate increase in acreage. Rye production is now forecast at 18.8 million bushels, compared with 13.3 million in 1950. The corn crop is forecast at 15 million bushels, about a million bushels larger than production last year.

FATS AND OILS

CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF COCONUT PRODUCTS DOUBLE 1950 VOLUME

Exports of copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh nuts from Ceylon during January-June 1951 on a copra-equivalent basis were nearly double the volume exported in the same period of 1950, according to W. M. Kahmann, American Embassy, Colombo. Shipments in the first 6 months of 1951 amounted to 7,326 long tons of copra, 51,443 tons of coconut oil, 17,198 tons of desiccated coconut and 1.7 million fresh coconuts. In terms of copra these shipments totaled 111,350 tons compared to 59,050 tons last year.

Copra exports dropped from 5,071 tons in the first quarter of 1951 to 2,255 in April-June. During the 6-month period Pakistan, Denmark and Italy were the principal purchasers. In January-June 1950 only 1,449 tons of copra were exported. A steady decline in wholesale prices occurred during April-June as prices fell from 300 rupees per candy of 560 pounds ($251.40 per long ton) in early April to a low of 210-215 rupees ($176-$180.15) at the end of June.

Coconut oil shipments during January-June 1951 were almost 2.5 times the comparable 1950 volume. The Netherlands was the largest purchaser. Exports of 24,738 tons in the second quarter represented a slight decline in volume, but an increase of approximately 5 percent in value from the first quarter. The drop in volume is reported to be the result of competition from lower-priced coconut oil from Indonesia and a comparative scarcity of shipping space from Colombo to Europe. The increase in value is attributed to the influence of foreward contracts entered into during the early part of the year at the high price levels then prevailing. Coconut oil prices followed the downward trend observed in copra prices. From 2,000 rupees per long ton, wharf delivery ($419) on April 2, the quotation declined to 1,450 rupees ($303.75) at the end of June.

April-June exports of 6,965 tons of desiccated coconut brought the 6-month 1951 total to 17,198 tons, slightly above the 16,215 tons exported in January-June of last year. It was reported in the press on May 1, 1951, that 60 desiccated coconut mills were idle because production costs exceeded the sale price, although 10 mills continued to operate. Cost of production is said to be about 68 cents per pound. On April 1, the price per pound was 73 cents, falling to 66 cents on April 30, and to 53 cents on June 29. Factors in the decline have been the large supplies on hand in the United Kingdom which is normally the largest buyer (5,400 tons during January-June), and anticipation of a bumper crop for July-September.

Export of 1.7 million fresh coconuts in the first half of 1951 were less than half of the corresponding 1950 level. The export of fresh nuts is expected to increase during the second half of the year in preparation for the European Christmas holiday season. The United Kingdom received approximately 75 percent of the total shipments.

Coconut production thus far in 1951 has been above normal due principally to favorable weather conditions. The increase is measured more by the larger size and weight of the nuts than by the number harvested.

INDONESIAN PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL EXPORTS BELOW LAST YEAR

Indonesian exports of palm oil and palm kernels during January-June 1951 represented about two-thirds of the volume exported during the comparable months of 1950, according to Willard O. Brown, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Jakarta.

Although palm oil exports in April-June of 21,193 short tons were more than double the first quarter shipments, total January-June exports amounted to 30,414 tons against 44,883 tons in the first 6 months of 1950. Palm oil was shipped mainly to the Netherlands (12,248 tons) and the United Kingdom (10,866). Exports of 2,802 tons were made to the United States. At the end of March the local f.o.b. price of palm oil was reported at 216 guilders per 100 kilograms (equivalent to $515.75 per short ton).

Palm kernels continued to be purchased solely by the Netherlands - 6,293 tons in the second quarter compared with only 1,370 tons in the first quarter, making a total first-half 1951 shipments of 7,663 tons compared to 11,284 tons in January-June 1950.

NIGERIAN PALM PRODUCE EXPORTS APPROXIMATE 1950 LEVEL

Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from Nigeria during January-June 1951 amounted to 85,915 and 182,600 short tons, respectively. Comparable 1950 exports totaled 82,574 tons of palm oil and 192,500 tons of palm kernels.

The United Kingdom continues as the principal buyer of Nigeria's palm products, purchasing 83,344 tons of palm oil and 176,280 tons of palm kernels during the first half of 1951.

Purchases by the Nigerian Palm Produce Marketing Board from January 1, 1951 through July 12, 1951, amounted to 128,223 tons of palm oil and 241,242 tons of palm kernels. It is expected that total 1951 purchases will be roughly equivalent to those of 1950.

INDIA'S PEANUT PLANTINGS UP SLIGHTLY; CASTOR, SESAME UNCHANGED

India's peanut plantings for the 1951-52 season may reach 11,000,000 acres according to a preliminary unofficial estimate reported by R. Narayana Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. This would be a 5 percent increase from the final official estimate of 10,472,000 acres for the 1950 crop. Production is not expected to exceed 3,920,000 short tons of nuts in the shell. The final official estimate placed the 1950 crop at 3,730,720 tons.

Castor bean production during the 1951-52 season is expected to be about the same as last year when 118,720 tons were harvested from 1,255,000 acres. These figures represented decreases of 17 and 14 percent in production and acreage, respectively, from 1949-50.

Likewise, sesame acreage and production are expected to remain unchanged from last season's 5,245,000 acres and 471,520 tons.

According to a press note dated August 23, 1951, and issued by the Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi, no quotas of peanuts and peanut oil have been released for export outside India in the recent past. According to the same press note, exporters who are found to have made false statements in respect to licenses will be debarred from receiving licenses in the future. For other legislation concerning peanuts and other oilseeds and oils see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 17, 1951, and the article on page 325 of this issue.

INDIA MODIFIES BASIS FOR EXPORT QUOTA OF CASTOR OIL

India's basis for export of castor oil during October-December 1951, formerly 20 percent of the quantity shipped during the fiscal year April 1950-March 1951, (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 6, 1951) has been modified to prevent some exporters from being unjustly injured by the ruling, according to the American Consulate General, Madras. Under the former provisions, exporters who had shipped castor oil prior to April 1950 but who had not made any shipments between April 1950 and March 1951 would be deprived of the privilege of exporting castor oil during the fourth quarter of 1951. In order to remove this disadvantage, the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports issued Export Control Circular No. 233/51 dated August 10, 1951.

This circular requires all exporters to submit a statement of their exports of castor oil during the 3 years 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51 (April-March), instead of just the one year ending March 31, 1951. The year most advantageous to the exporter should be selected as the base year for purposes of quota allotments. Exporters of castor beans should submit similar statements of export in case any quotas of castor beans or oil instead of beans are allotted.

According to the current circular, crushers who were required to submit evidence as to the quantity of oil crushed and tax paid by them during the year 1950-51 may now submit such evidence for any one of the 3 years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, whichever they find most suitable.

Exports of castor oil from India in 1950 amounted to 21,102 short tons.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS LOW IN JULY

Exports of cotton from the United States in July 1951 amounted to only 133,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (129,000 running bales), making a total of 4,280,000 bales (4,117,000 running bales) for the 1950-51 market year, compared with 6,004,000 a year ago and 4,961,000 in 1948-49. The relatively small quantity exported in July represented the final shipments under the export allocation program in effect since September 8, 1950, and small quantities sold and shipped after export restrictions were temporarily lifted (with some exceptions) on July 12.

Quantitative export restrictions, necessitated in 1950-51 by a short supply and increasing export demand, were again lifted (for shipments to countries receiving allocation quotas) on August 9 when the first official cotton production estimate for 1951 indicated that the supply was sufficient to permit a resumption of unlimited trade. The export controls under the system of "open-end allocations" in effect from August 9 to September 17

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1947-50

(Equivalent Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Averages		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1939-43	1947	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/	3	74	61	55
Belgium-Luxemburg	147	43	53	152	192	80
Czechoslovakia	65	0	22	36	58	6
Denmark	35	5	3	30	34	31
Finland	35	11	27	35	3	3
France	589	154	216	676	794	447
Germany	579	4	232	504	759	481
Greece	2	2	1	12	50	1
Italy	430	12	70	652	749	546
Netherlands	86	34	35	195	259	158
Norway	13	6	3	17	8	20
Poland & Danzig	224	1	50	95	47	1
Spain	101	117	3	70	66	66
Sweden	93	53	6	2/	29	33
Switzerland	2	14	3	38	41	22
United Kingdom	1,097	987	272	781	607	307
Yugoslavia	10	7	0	42	26	78
Other Europe	3/ 85	146	1	4/ 64	38	12
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	1,000	3,473	3,821	2,347
Canada	261	294	138	307	286	431
Chile	5/	5	2/	60	39	48
Colombia	17	9	1	53	63	55
Cuba	7	11	13	8	19	24
India	44	18	21	3	405	219
China	55	106	303	282	132	54
Japan	1,271	216	466	652	929	883
Fr. Indochina and Fr. India	5/	14	4	8	11	16
Korea	5/	N.A.	59	34	52	36
Australia	5	20	11	0	0	0
Other countries	43	7	9	6/ 81	7/ 247	8/ 167
Total	5,296	2,296	2,025	4,961	6,004	4,280

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Includes 29 Hong Kong, 11 Palestine. 7/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 8/ Includes 37 Formosa, 27 Hong Kong 18 Manchuria, 16 Indonesia, 15 Union of South Africa, Republic of Philippines 12, Venezuela 11.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

required shippers to obtain export licenses prior to shipment of the cotton but quantities were not limited. An announcement on September 17 of general licensing to replace the open-end allocation system made it unnecessary for shippers to obtain special licenses for shipments to countries eligible to receive cotton under existing trade controls.

The prospects for exports of 5.5 to 6.0 million bales in 1951-52 are still good despite some unfavorable factors. The total might be higher. Most of the expected increases in foreign production are small or moderate and are in non-competitive growths such as Egyptian and Indian or in such countries as the Soviet Union and China where little, if any, will enter into export markets that demand American Upland cotton. Prices of some competitive foreign growths are still above those for United States cotton after sharp declines in recent months. Mill consumption in many foreign countries has slowed down temporarily during a period of necessary adjustment to lower cotton prices and disposal of accumulated stocks of high-cost goods but the outlook for the season's operations is not far below last year's high level.

The supply of dollar exchange in cotton-importing countries is still adequate although some deterioration is expected unless the trend is turned upward by heavier United States military aid and procurement abroad as is now generally expected. Funds available from the Economic Cooperation Administration for procurement of cotton for export may be considerably below those available last year but the decrease will be partly offset by Export-Import Bank loans now available to most of the cotton-importing countries and the fact that somewhat lower prices than those of a year ago will increase the quantity of cotton available for any given sum of money.

Finally, stocks of cotton in most of the importing countries (principal exceptions Japan and Switzerland) are considerably below those of a year ago and need to be rebuilt. Early prospects for the crop of 1952-53 may influence the quantity of cotton shipped late in the season and so affect the season's total.--By Charles H. Barber.

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS DECLINED LAST YEAR

Cotton imports into the United States in 1950-51 amounting to 188,000 bales 1/ (of 500 pounds gross) were only 74 percent of the abnormally large total of 253,000 bales imported in 1949-50, but were about equal to the 10-year average 1934-35 to 1943-44. Imports in July 1951, amounting to only 7,528 bales, were composed almost entirely of short-staple Indian cotton.

1/ This total does not include cotton imported by the United States Government for stock piling. It will appear in import statistics when it is withdrawn from warehouses for use in mills.

UNITED STATES: Cotton imports for consumption by country of origin; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1947-50

(Equivalent Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1947	1948	1949	1950
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil	3	2	1	1/	1/	1
Egypt	63	81	88	96	131	109
Peru	1	6	24	5	21	11
India	54	83	83	33	77	61
Pakistan	2/	2/	16	14	7	5
Mexico	21	20	18	21	17	1/
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3/	4/ 11	11	4	1/	1/
China	26	0	0	1/	0	0
Indonesia	2	1	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	4/ 5	0	2	0	0	1
Others	1/	1	2	1/	0	0
Total	172	196	245	173	253	188

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Included in India. 3/ Included in Egypt.
4/ Two-year average.

Compiled from official records of Bureau of the Census.

Lower imports in 1950-51 are attributed mainly to the sharp rise, beginning about August 1950, in prices of all foreign growths of cotton as a result of a tightening world supply situation. Nearly all of the imported cotton is composed of Egyptian and Indian types, either not produced in the United States or produced in insufficient quantities to meet mill needs. The reduction in imports is also attributed in part to large stocks of foreign cotton on hand in the United States at the end of July 1950, amounting to 97,500 bales compared with 68,949 bales a year previous.--By Charles H. Barber.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quotation	Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	9-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	76.75	44.46	2.95
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	106.90	61.92	2.95
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	9-20	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 820.00	21.83	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/ 925.00	24.62	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	9-19	82.28 lbs.	"	78.00	28.60	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	81.00	29.70	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	86.00	31.53	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	9-20	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8100.00	73.48	7.76
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	9-18	101.4 lbs.	Sol	497.50	32.15	9.87
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	475.00	30.70	8.38
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	670.00	43.30	19.93
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	9-20	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	2/ 420.00	69.10	2.4% ad valorem
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	2/ 430.00	70.74	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	297.00	48.86	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	255.00	29.09	6.02
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	34.83	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Nominal.

Erratum

The table of cotton prices appearing on page 253 of the September 10, 1951, issue of Foreign Crops and Markets has been found to be seriously in error. The corrected figures follow:

COTTON: Prices in the United Kingdom, effective August 17, 1951 for delivery through June 1952

Type of cotton	Delivery Aug.-Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1951	Jan.-June 1952 1/
	U.S. Cents a pound				
American, Argentine, Mexican.....	48.98	46.65	44.31	41.98	40.82
Miscellaneous, American type.....	48.98	46.65	44.31	41.98	40.82
Sao Paulo and similar types.....	48.98	46.65	44.31	41.98	40.82
B.P. 52 and certain other African	53.06	50.73	48.40	46.06	44.90
East Indian....................	45.48	43.15	40.82	39.65	38.48
Peruvian Tanguis, California, and El Paso.......	2/	2/	54.23	54.23	51.89
Karnak, Menoufi, and certain Sudan types...........	95.62	87.46	79.30	79.30	79.30
Ashmouni, Zagora, Giza 30, and certain other Sudan types.	74.40	71.72	68.22	64.72	64.72

1/ January-March only on East Indian and Egyptian Karnak, Menoufi, Ashmouni, Zagora, and Giza 30. 2/ August delivery 72.48 cents a pound, September-October delivery 57.72 cents a pound.

Source: Raw Cotton Commission price list.